

RUT

Ru'stick. *adj.* [*ruficus*, Lat.]

1. Rural; country.
By Lelius willing missing was the odds of the Iberian side,
and continued so in the next by the excellent running of a
knight, though fostered to by the mufes, as many times the
very *ruflick* people left both their delights and profits to harken
to his songs. *Sidney, b. ii.*

2. Rude; untaught; inelegant.

An ignorant clown cannot learn fine language or a courtly
behaviour, when his *ruflick* airs have grown up with him till
the age of forty. *Watts's Logick.*

3. Brutal; savage.

My foul foreboded I should find the bow'r
Of some fell monster, fierce with barb'rous pow'r;
Some *ruflick* wretch, who liv'd in heav'n's despight,
Contemning laws, and trampling on the right. *Pope.*

4. Artless; honest; simple.

5. Plain; unadorned.

An altar stood, *ruflick*, of grassy ford. *Milton.*

With unguents smooth the polish'd marble shone,
Where ancient Neleus sat, a *ruflick* throne. *Pope.*

Ru'stick. *n. f.* A clown; a swain; an inhabitant of the

country.

As nothing is so rude and insolent as a wealthy *ruflick*, all

this his kindness is overlooked, and his person most unwor-

thily rail'd at. *South.*

Ru'stiness. *n. f.* [from *rufus*.] The state of being rusty.

To Ru'stle. *v. n.* [hijerlan, Saxon.] To make a low contin-

ued rattle; to make a quick succession of small noises.

Let not the creaking of shoes, nor the rustling of silks, be-

tray thy poor heart to woman. *Shakefp. King Lear.*

He is coming; I hear the straw rustle. *Shakefp.*

This life

Is nobler than attending for a check;

Richer, than doing nothing for a bauble; *Shakefp.*

Prouder, than rustling in unpaid-for silk.

Thick swarm'd, both on the ground, and in the air

Brush'd with the his of rustling wings. *Milton.*

As when we see the winged winds engage,

Rustling from ev'ry quarter of the sky,

North, East, and West, in airy swiftness vy. *Granville.*

All begin the attack;

Fans clap, silks rustle, and tough whalebones crack. *Pope.*

Not less their number than the milk-white swans,

That o'er the winding of Cyaster's springs,

Stretch their long necks, and clap their rustling wings. *Po.*

Ru'sty. *adj.* [from *rufus*.]

1. Covered with rust; infected with rust.

After a long calm of peace, he was left engaged in a war

with a rusty sword and empty purse. *Howel.*

Part four the rusty shields with seam, and part

New grind the blunted ax. *Dryden's Æneis.*

2. Impaired by inactivity.

Hector, in his dull and long continued truce,

Is rusty grown. *Shakefp. Troilus and Cressida.*

To Rut. *v. n.* [*rut*, Fr.] To desire to come together. Used

of deer.

Ru't. *n. f.* [*rut*, Fr.]

1. Copulation of deer.

The time of going to rut of deer is in September; for that

they need the whole summer's feed to make them fit for ge-

neration: and if rain come about the middle of September,

they go to rut somewhat the sooner. *Bacon.*



RYE

The ground hereof was the observation of this part in deep

after immoderate venery, and about the end of their rut. *Bre.*

2. [*Route*, Fr.] The track of a cart wheel.

RUTH. *n. f.* [from *ru*.] Mercy; pity; tenderness; sorrow

for the misery of another.

The Britons, by Maximilian laid way

With wretched miseries and woful ruth, *Fa. Quen.*

Were to those Pagans made an open prey.

All ruth, compassion, mercy he forgot. *Fairfax.*

She fair, he full of bashfulness and truth

Lov'd much, hop'd little, and desired nought;

He durst not speak, by suit to purchase ruth. *Fairfax.*

The better part with Mary and with Ruth

Chosen thou hast; and they that overween,

And at thy growing virtues fret their spleen,

No anger find in thee, but pity and ruth. *Milton.*

Ru'thful. *adj.* [*ruth* and *full*.] Ruthful; woful; sorrowful.

The inhabitants seldom take a ruthful and reaving expe-

rience of those harms, which infectious diseases carry with

them. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Ru'thfully. *adv.* [from *ruthful*.]

1. Wofully; sadly.

The flower of horse and foot, lost by the valour of the

enemy, ruthfully perished. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*

2. Sorrowfully; mournfully.

Help me, ye baneful birds, whose shrieking found

Is sign of dreary death, my deadly cries

Most ruthfully to tune. *Spenser's Pastoral.*

3. Wofully. In irony.

By this Minerva's friend bereft

Oileades of that rich bowl, and left his lips, nose, eyes

Ruthfully smear'd. *Chapman's Iliad.*

Ru'thless. *adj.* [from *ruth*.] Cruel; pitiless; uncom-
passionate; barbarous.

What is Edward but a ruthless sea?

What Clarence but a quicksand of deceit? *Shakefp.*

The ruthless flint doth cut my tender feet;

And when I start, the cruel people laugh. *Shakefp.*

His archers circle me; my reins they wound,

And ruthless shed my gall upon the ground. *Shakefp.*

Their rage the hostile powers restrain,

All but the ruthless monarch of the main. *Pope.*

To ruthless deeds, blind rage, and fell revenge,

Their fervid spirits fires. *Thomson's Summer.*

Ru'thlessness. *n. f.* [from *ruthless*.] Want of pity.

Ru'thlessly. *adv.* [from *ruthless*.] Without pity; cruelly;

barbarously.

Ru'ttier. *n. f.* [*rou tiers*, Fr.] A direction of the road or

course at sea.

Ru'ttish. *adj.* [from *rut*.] Wanton; libidinous; salacious;

lustful; lecherous.

That is an advertisement to one Diana, to take heed of

the allurements of count Rouffillon, a foolish idle boy; but for

all that very ruthish. *Shakefp. All's well that ends well.*

Rye. *n. f.* [*nyge*, Saxon.]

1. A coarse kind of bread corn.

Between the acres of the rye,

These pretty country folks would lye. *Shakefp.*

Rye is more acrid, laxative, and less nourishing than

wheat. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

2. A disease in a hawk.

Rye-grass. *n. f.* A kind of strong grass.

Some few rye-grass with the corn at Michaelmas. *Mortimer.*

SAB

S Has in English the same hissing found as in other
languages, and unhappily prevails in so many of our
words that it produces in the ear of a foreigner a
continued sibilant.

In the beginning of words it has invariably its
natural and genuine sound: in the middle it is sometimes ut-
tered with a stronger appulse of the tongue to the palate, like
z; as *rose, rejecte, rejs, offer, nasal, resident, buoy, business*. It
sometimes keeps its natural sound; as *lose, designation*; for
which I know not whether any rules can be given.

In the end of monosyllables it is sometimes s, as in *this*;
and sometimes z, as in *as, has*; and generally where s stands
in verbs for *ch*, as *gives*. It seems to be established as a
rule, that no noun singular should end with s single: there-
fore in words written with diphthongs, and naturally long, an
e is nevertheless added at the end, as *goose, house*; and where
the syllable is short the s is doubled, and was once *ss*, as *ass*,
anciently *asse*, *wilderness*, anciently *wildernesse*, *distress*, an-
ciently *distresse*.

SABA'OTH. *n. f.* [An Hebrew word signifying rest; sabbat,

SA'BATH. *n. f.* French; *sabatum*, Latin.]

1. A day appointed by God among the Jews, and from them

established among Christians for public worship; the seventh

day set apart from works of labour to be employed in piety.

Holy Lord God of sabbath. *Common Prayer.*

I purpose,

And by our holy sabbath have I sworn,

To have the due and forfeit of my bond. *Shakepeare.*

Glad we return'd up to the coasts of light,

Ere sabbath ev'ning. *Milton.*

Here ev'ry day was sabbath: only free

From hours of pray'r, for hours of charity,

Such as the Jews from servile toil releas'd,

Where works of mercy were a part of rest:

Such as blest angels exercise above,

Vary'd with sacred hymns and acts of love;

Such sabbaths as that one the now enjoys,

Ev'n that perpetual one, which she employs:

For such vicissitudes in heav'n there are,

In praise alternate, and alternate pray'r. *Dryden.*

2. Intermission of pain or sorrow; time of rest.

Never any sabbath of release

Could free his travels and afflictions deep. *Daniel's C. War.*

Nor can his blessed soul look down from heav'n,

Or break th' eternal sabbath of his rest,

To see her miseries on earth. *Dryden.*

Peaceful sleep out the sabbath of the tomb,

And wake to raptures in a life to come. *Pope.*

SA'BATHBREAKER. *n. f.* [*sabbath* and *break*.] Violator of

the sabbath by labour or wickedness.

The usurer is the greatest sabbathbreaker, because his plough

goeth every Sunday. *Bacon's Essays.*

SABBA'TICAL. *adj.* [*sabbaticus*, Lat. *sabbatique*, Fr. from *sab-*

bath.] Resembling the sabbath; enjoying or bringing inter-

mission of labour.

The appointment and observance of the sabbatical year, and

after the seventh sabbatical year, a year of jubilee, is a circum-

stance of great moment. *Forbes.*

SA'BATHISM. *n. f.* [from *sabbatum*, Latin.] Observance of the

sabbath superstitiously rigid.

SABINE. *n. f.* [*sabina*, Fr. *sabina*, Latin.] A plant.

Sabine or favin will make fine hedges, and may be brought

into any form by clipping, much beyond any of the sorts of

trees commonly made use of for that purpose. *Mortimer.*

SA'BLE. *n. f.* [*zibella*, Latin.] Fur.

Sable is worn of great personages, and brought out of Russia,

being the fur of a little beast of that name, esteemed for the

perfection of the colour of the hairs, which are very black.

Hence *sable*, in heraldry, signifies the black colour in gen-

tlemeas arms. *Peacham on Blazoning.*

Furiously running in upon him, with tumultuous speech,

he violently rought from his head his rich cap of *sable*. *Kneller.*

The peacocks plumes thy tackle must not fail,

Nor the dear purchase of the *sable*'s tail. *Gay.*

SA'BLE. *adj.* [Fr.] Black. A word used by heralds and poets.

SAC

By this the drooping daylight 'gan to fade,
And yield his room to sad succeeding night,
Who with her *sable* mantle 'gan to shade

The face of earth, and ways of living wight. *Fairy Queen.*

With him inthron'd

Sat *sable* vested night, eldest of things,

The comfort of his reign. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

They soon begin that tragick play,

And with their smoaky cannons banish day:

Night, horror, slaughter, with confusion meet,

And in their *sable* arms embrace the fleet. *Waller.*

Adoring first the genius of the place,

And night, and all the stars that gild her *sable* throne. *Dryden.*

SA'BLE. *n. f.* [French.]

1. A sandpit. *Bailey.*

2. [In carpentry.] A piece of timber as long, but not so thick,

as a beam. *Bailey.*

SA'BRE. *n. f.* [*sabre*, French; I suppose, of Turkish original.]

A cymetar; a short sword with a convex edge; a fauchion.

To me the cries of fighting fields are charms;

Keen be my *sabre*, and of proof my arms;

I ask no other blessing of my stars,

No prize but fame, no mistress but the wars. *Dryden.*

Seam'd o'er with wounds, which his own *sabre* gave,

In the vile habit of a village slave,

The foe deceiv'd. *Pope's Odyssey.*

SABULO'SITY. *n. f.* [from *sabulosus*.] Grittiness; sandiness.

SA'BULOUS. *adj.* [*sabulum*, Latin.] Gritty; sandy.

SACCADE. *n. f.* [French.] A violent check the rider gives

his horse, by drawing both the reins very suddenly: a cor-

rection used when the horse bears heavy on the hand. *Bailey.*

SA'CCHARINE. *adj.* [*saccharum*, Latin.] Having the taste of

any other of the chief qualities of sugar.

Manna is an essential saccharine salt, sweating from the

leaves of most plants. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

SACERDO'TAL. *adj.* [*sacerdotalis*, Latin.] Priestly; belonging

to the priesthood.

They have several offices and prayers, especially for the

dead, in which functions they use *sacerdotal* garments. *Stillingfl.*

He fell violently upon me, without respect to my sacerdotal

orders. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

If ample powers, granted by the rulers of this world, add

dignity to the persons intrusted with these powers, behold the

importance and extent of the sacerdotal commission. *Atterbury.*

SACHEL. *n. f.* [*sacculus*, Lat.] A small sack or bag.

SACK. *n. f.* [*sack*, Hebrew; *sacus*, Latin; *sack*, Sax.]

It is observable of this word, that it is found in all languages,

and it is therefore conceived to be antediluvian.]

1. A bag; a pouch; commonly a large bag.

Our *sack*, shall be a mean to sack the city.

And we be lords and rulers over Roan. *Shak. Henry VI.*

Vastus caused the authors of that mutiny to be thrust into

sacks, and in the sight of the fleet cast into the sea.